

BOTIS TORALIS GROTE.

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This species was described by Grote in 1881, from material collected by Prof. F. H. Snow in New Mexico. The type was returned to Professor Snow, and the species has remained unknown to entomologists generally ever since. In Grote's check list of 1882 it is listed under *Botis* Schrank (p. 52, no. 48); in Smith's list of 1891, it is placed in *Pyrausta* (p. 76, no. 4035); Hampson lists it as unknown, under the caption "Auctorum" as *Botys toralis*, and refers to Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv., vi, pp. 167, 178, giving the locality "U. S. A." (Proc. zool. soc. Lond., 1899, 273); in Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., it is listed as *Pyrausta toralis*, and there were then no specimens in the National Museum (p. 392, no. 4449).

I have recently received the type specimen from Professor Snow, who kindly sent it for examination at my request. It bears three labels: (1) Socorro, N. M., 4,000 ft., Aug. '81, F. H. Snow; (2) Type specimen, species discovered by F. H. Snow; (3) 872. The head and abdomen have been eaten partially by museum pests, so that the antennæ are missing as well as the palpi; portions of two legs remain, including one fore leg. The whole specimen is darkened by grease. I have also received from Professor Snow, two other fresh specimens of the species, taken at San Bernardino Ranch, Cochise Co., Arizona, 3,750 ft., in August. The pink color is more restricted in these than in the type, not consisting of an even border along the outer margin, but of a straight band that leaves a narrow yellow space between itself and the pink tipped fringe. I do not think this is a specific difference, the pink, in the New Mexican form being only diffused over this yellow space. The ground color of the fore wings is clear yellow, not olive yellow as described by Grote, and the hind wings are nearly white, not "pale fuscous." The differences in color seem to be wholly due to the effect of the grease on the type, and this greasy condition must have obtained originally when the specimen was first described.

The species does not belong to the genus *Pyrausta*, and is not even a Pyralid. It is referable to the Noctuidæ, and falls in Sir George Hampson's subfamily Acronyctinæ (Cat. Lep. Phal., iv, 3, 1903). The front of the head is protuberant and bears a vertical and a transverse ridge which form a cross, bare of scales in all the specimens; the vestiture is of mixed hairs and scales; the fore tibiæ are very short, hardly longer than wide, expanded at the tip and armed with a long inner and a shorter outer claw. I am unable to suggest the proper genus. This may be left for the next volume of the Cat. Lep. Phalænæ.

NEW AMERICAN MOTHS.

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Family ARCTIIDÆ.

Phragmatobia nundar, new species.

Head and thorax clothed with woolly hair, black; abdomen blackish with a partly obsolete crimson lateral band. Fore wing black, a broad conspicuous stripe along the submedian fold from base, not quite touching outer margin; a slender white line from outer third of costa, running obliquely outward, curved abruptly inward at its termination above the submedian stripe; fringe intermixed with whitish. Hind wings crimson with a narrow outer black border, twice indented by the crimson area. Below the wings are paler, the markings repeated, the dark margin of the hind wings broadened and diffused, with a faint discal spot and some cloudings beyond. Expanse, 30 mm.

One male, without antennæ, Mexico City, Mexico (R. Müller, no. 790).

Type. — Cat. No. 10330, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Family GEOMETRIDÆ.

Glaucina puellaria, new species.

Dark gray, the lines black, crenulate; discal mark present; both lines have narrow whitish edging and the subterminal line is shaded white. Hind wings gray, whitish on disk, the inner margin marked like the fore wings with the inception of the two lines. Expanse, 25 to 32 mm.

Five females in the U. S. National Museum, one female in the collection of Prof. F. H. Snow. Catalina Springs, Arizona (E. A.